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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1907.

## Social Contrasts in the South.

A revelation of the social conditions in  
the South, which act as a bar to that  
foreign immigration of the better sort  
which many thoughtful and progressive  
Southerners believe essential to the  
growth and prosperity of their section,  
is contained in a report made by Vice  
President P. H. Gadsden, of the Charles-  
ton Chamber of Commerce, who was  
one of a committee sent abroad to in-  
vestigate complaints made to the North  
German Lloyd by immigrants induced  
to come to South Carolina, and other  
Southern States. Mr. Gadsden says:

"I found that a more important consideration  
in favor of the North and West as against the South,  
so far as farm labor was concerned, was that in the  
North and West the immigrant farm laborer was  
considered as a member of the farmer's family, slept  
in his house, and was fed at his table, while in the  
South, as a rule, he was given an outhouse to  
sleep in similar to that occupied by the negroes on  
the place, and was not allowed to eat with the farm-  
er's family or to associate with them on equal  
terms; in other words, a social line was drawn which  
did not exist in the North and West."

"This again is the direct result of our industrial  
conditions and the employment of negro labor. We  
have for so many years been employing negro labor  
that we have come to think that the class of labor  
performed by the negro is social to a large degree,  
and, therefore, we are not prepared at the present  
time to treat the immigrant supplanting such a  
negro on the same terms as he is treated in the  
North and West."

The social ostracism of the manual la-  
borer here described is paralleled by that  
reported from Texas, where white men,  
brought from elsewhere to pick cotton,  
have refused to work in the fields, even  
at high pay, because they were taunted  
with doing the work of negroes. In ad-  
dition to these forms of social discrimination,  
there are others, based on religious,  
moral, and racial grounds. Italians, for  
instance, have been refused school ac-  
commodations. At one place, in Georgia,  
we think, objection was made to the way  
in which immigrants observed Sunday.  
In the selection of immigrants, account  
has apparently been taken of religious  
affiliations, as well as of racial extraction,  
thus indicating that immigrants of  
certain religious opinions are not wanted  
in some portions of the South. That im-  
migrants from Southern and Eastern Eu-  
rope are not desired is openly stated.

It is obvious, also, that immigrants ac-  
customed to the free use of liquor would  
not be content under the prohibitory  
laws of various Southern States.  
These considerations greatly increase  
the difficulty of inducing foreign im-  
migration to the South. Mr. Gadsden  
believes it would be better to cease trying  
to induce workmen to come, and in-  
stead, to encourage the settlement of col-  
onists who would buy land and establish  
homes. Such colonists would more  
nearly approximate the Southern type  
of citizenship, and would more readily  
adapt themselves to the peculiar con-  
ditions of Southern life than the foreigner,  
who must of necessity accept forms of  
employment which are regarded by white  
people as menial.

The great name of Barnum will appear  
no more on the billboards, but his great  
remark, "The people like to be hum-  
bugged," will live for many years to  
come.

## What Ailed Falstaff.

We confess to a degree of shocked sur-  
prise that the Norfolk Landmark, usually  
level-headed so far as gastronomic topics  
are concerned, should seek to dispute  
with us the potency of prunes. We had  
not suspected that the Landmark under-  
stood the full greatness of prunes; but we  
did think, nevertheless, that the Landmark  
would soundness to its prosecution and  
dissent witnesses of repute and standing,  
rather than fat-witted ones, who, in reality, might well be ruled  
out as incompetent to testify.

It does not do this, however; not at  
all. After advancing a few rambling re-  
marks, it winds up its contrary opinion  
with these words:

"It is pity that the fat and loose-tongued  
king, John Falstaff, is not alive to tell the  
Herald why 'the stewed prune' was a term  
of derision in bygone centuries. (See first part of King  
Henry IV, act 3, scene 3)."

And has it come to this? Is the Land-  
mark in its dire extremity—its determina-  
tion to be mean and unreasoning—forced  
to fall back upon such a witness? Old  
Jack Falstaff, fat, pudgy, thick-skinned,  
sodden, boastful, cowardly, ungrateful,  
and dull—what on earth did he know of  
the prowess of prunes? No wonder he  
derided the "stewed prune," and sought  
to mark it with his unimportant disrepute.  
Old Jack Falstaff—blasted with fre-  
quent and copious libations of sack and  
rendered stupid with glutinous drinkings—  
to cite him as a witness against the  
gentle prune! It is to laugh!

The truth of the matter is, that prunes  
were the things Sir John needed. Had  
he studied this potent fruit and fruit  
and sought to understand it in all of its  
goodness, there would have been a very  
different Sir John to contemplate retro-  
spectively. In the first place, he would  
not have been such a boaster—more pro-  
perly designated by a shorter and uglier  
word. He would not have been the ever-  
lasting butt of his companions' ridicule;  
even his own "Sweet Hat" would not have  
cast him off when that scapegrace

prince assumed the royal crown of his  
house. If the truth were known, we  
should probably understand that it was  
Henry's introduction to prune diet that  
wrought the splendid transformation in  
his character right at the critical mo-  
ment of his career. As for old Jack,  
doubtless he never knew the actual taste  
of a properly prepared prune—and was  
more to be pitied than scorned.

When the Landmark cares to argue  
with us again, we beg that it call to bat  
more competent witnesses than such as  
beefy and untrustworthy old Jack Fal-  
staff and his kind. Lack of prunes is  
exactly what ailed the old knight; prop-  
erly fed upon this dainty, he would have  
been a picturesque and honorable figure  
in history, rather than the poor, sorry  
thing he was.

Responsibility for the New York Re-  
publican fusion appears to be about as  
hard to fix as responsibility for the Fair-  
banks cocktails. Again we are inclined  
to suspect Loeb.

## Reform in Kentucky.

Kentucky's new method of punishing  
murderers strikes us as having some  
commendable features, current criticism  
is to the contrary notwithstanding. True,  
it leaves the criminal with his neck  
unbroken and himself out of the peni-  
tentiary, but it is a distinct advance over  
no punishment at all, for which certain  
parts of Kentucky have long been noto-  
rious. When Mr. Wilson, Republican can-  
didate for governor, said in a speech the  
other day that the State was twenty  
years behind the rest of the Union, he  
doubtless had in mind the feuds of Bre-  
athitt and other counties, and the failure  
of justice and the courts in such a la-  
mentably large number of cases; and  
while patriotism and loyalty to the place  
of one's birth are eminently praiseworthy,  
we do not consider that Mr. Hager, Dem-  
ocratic candidate for governor, made a  
wholly convincing reply when he said that  
if his opponent did not like Kentucky, it  
was easy enough to cross over into hos-  
pitable Indiana, as other Republicans had  
done—meaning, of course, former Gov.  
Taylor and the others who fled after the  
murder of William Goebel.

By the new form of punishment we  
mean, of course, the action of the civil  
courts in awarding the widow of Lawyer  
Marcum a judgment of \$3,000 for the  
death of her husband against James  
Hargis, the notorious feud leader and  
killer, and one Callahan, an associate.  
Only a week or so ago Hargis paid a  
first installment of some thousands of  
dollars on the judgment, and as the re-  
mainder is fully secured and must be  
paid, it appears that Kentucky's civil  
courts are rather more successful in up-  
holding justice than are those of her tri-  
bunals which deal exclusively in criminal  
cases. If Hargis and his fellows were  
anything more than unprincipled  
cutthroats—which does not appear from  
the facts before us—they might be per-  
fectly willing to pay even as much as  
\$3,000 for the pleasure and privilege of  
putting an enemy out of the way, so  
long as financial disability were not a  
bar. But being very ordinary criminals,  
living under rather extraordinary cir-  
cumstances, they probably regard even a peni-  
tentiary sentence as preferable to a fine  
of the size which has been imposed as a  
result of the death of Marcum. Besides,  
such minds as those of Hargis and  
Callahan are quite capable of conceiv-  
ing the idea that the relatives of the  
murdered man get more satisfaction out  
of compelling the murderers to pay them  
considerable sums of money than out of  
seeing the same criminals dangling at the  
end of a sheriff's rope or languishing  
behind prison bars.

So, all things considered, we rather  
look for a diminution in the violent death  
rate in Breathitt County and other  
twenty-years-behind-the-times parts of  
Kentucky. The new form of punishment  
does not appeal to us as being in the  
same class as hanging, but, as we have  
said, it has its good points, and is far  
better than the practice of permitting  
murderers to escape without any repara-  
tion whatever for their crimes.

"I have been urging tariff reform for  
the past three years," says Senator  
Lodge. This should attract the attention  
of Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, who, we un-  
derstand, is in this country looking for  
new jokes.

## The British Railway Strike.

The British railways are facing a crisis  
that may have consequences far beyond  
the scope of the railway itself. The defeat  
of the railway employees who have made a  
demand that their organization be recog-  
nized in negotiations for higher wages  
and shorter hours. Heretofore the rail-  
ways have kept themselves free from all  
official relation with unions. Organiza-  
tions of railway men exist, but they have  
had little to do with determining the con-  
ditions of their employment, and by  
means of reserving promotions for non-  
unionists, the railway managers have  
made it advantageous to employees to re-  
main unorganized. This course is defend-  
ed on the ground that the railways can-  
not divide the responsibility of manage-  
ment with the employees, or accept any  
interference with their complete subordi-  
nation.

The leader of the present strike, Rich-  
ard Bell, a member of Parliament tinge  
with socialism, has been badly adopted  
a course of action designed to bring  
about an altogether new order of things.  
For some time past he has been press-  
ing upon the railway companies a demand  
for the recognition of the Amalgamated  
Society of Railway Servants as repre-  
sentative of the material interests of all  
classes of railway employees. His over-  
tures have been steadily rejected. At the  
last session of Parliament the labor leader  
wrote from the Liberal government a  
statute to protect trade union funds  
from liabilities for damages on account of  
the action of their officials in labor con-  
troversies. Strengthened by this measure,  
Mr. Bell renewed his campaign for  
recognition of the Amalgamated Society,  
supplementing his demands on railway  
managers by a speaking tour in which  
he declared that if his demands were  
not granted there would be no alternative  
but a strike.

The railway managers are disposed to  
put up a stiff fight, believing that they  
are better prepared to do so now than  
they will be later. They believe that they  
can command the loyalty of most of their  
employees, and that they can easily sup-  
ply the places of those who strike. Pub-  
lic opinion, however, has been largely  
with the employees, who are asking only  
what has been granted employees of the  
government, namely, the right to have  
their grievances explained and adjusted  
by their own representatives. Unless the  
great inconvenience resulting from a gen-  
eral strike shall change this favorable  
public sentiment, railway managers will  
find the demand for a settlement of the  
controversy on reasonable terms very  
strong.

Moreover, the movement for national-  
ization of the railways may be accel-  
erated by an acute labor dispute, and in

any event the scope of public supervision,  
already considerable, is likely to be en-  
larged. Indeed, it is believed by many  
that the proposed strike is itself a so-  
cialistic move to hasten nationalization,  
for socialists have been extremely active  
in the organization of the Amalgamated,  
and it is part of their programme to  
secure a firm hold on the railways and the  
postal service. The recent municipal elec-  
tions, in which the socialists have sus-  
tained serious setbacks, would appear to  
indicate that socialism, though it is said  
to be growing among the unions, has not  
obtained a strong foothold among the  
people generally.

A scientist declares that blonds will  
soon disappear—which may or may not  
be connected with the rise in the price  
of peroxide of hydrogen.

We should not be surprised if Birming-  
ham and Atlanta started the New Year  
with the worst headaches they ever ex-  
perienced.

The only serious objection we see to  
continuing the Jamestown Exposition an-  
other year is the incidental prolongation  
of the cruel social warfare sure to result.

George Fred Williams says there are  
"plenty of good Democrats left." Cer-  
tainly there are, and plenty of them, right  
tally, too; but they don't get elected much.

"A woman in Portland, Oreg., is seeking  
a divorce because her husband smeared  
her face with banana peels," says the  
Milwaukee Sentinel. Evidently, he is of a  
slippery sort of a fellow.

Why can't the South Carolina man who  
was sentenced to the penitentiary for life  
and seven years and the Pennsylvania  
man who was sent up for 155 years form  
a sons-and-daughters-of-something society?

Mr. Clark Howell nominated Mr. Bryan  
for the Presidency at Atlanta recently,  
and Mr. Hoke Smith furnished him with  
a platform; and still there are unthink-  
ing ones who sneer at the possibility of  
Democratic harmony.

The descendants of George Washington  
may imagine they own Cincinnati, but  
they may also expect more or less of an  
argument with Mr. George B. Cox before  
they get the title deeds.

A goodly number of cooks appear to be  
dabbling in the Rooseveltian broth just  
now.

"Learn to do things," advises a con-  
temporary. Yes; doing people isn't as  
healthy as it once was.

A magazine writer declares that "the  
East produces more kickers than any  
other section of the country." And here  
we have been thinking it was Missouri  
all the time.

Arizona and New Mexico may be two  
souls with but a single thought, but they  
desire to become two stars that twinkle  
as two.

A writer says the Jews in their own  
country never shave. There are those  
who say, however, that they had, in real-  
ity, rather a close shave in their recent  
unpleasantness with Russia.

Chattanooga, Tenn., seems destined to  
become the great Dixie oasis.

## The next stop is Thanksgiving.

"Is the American woman really beau-  
tiful?" asks a New York artist. Well,  
if she isn't, there's no use continuing  
the search.

Incidentally, Mr. John L. Sullivan has  
just celebrated his forty-ninth birthday  
also; and whatever else he may be, John  
L. is no mollycoddle.

A famous alienist says the mind of  
the Emperor of China is becoming feeble.  
From lack of exercise, perhaps.

The story that a great French noble-  
man committed suicide rather than accept  
a huge fortune simply shows how far  
nature fakes will go, if you give him  
sufficient rope.

The early issues of the Pekin Gazette,  
recently suspended after nearly a thou-  
sand years of life, were printed on silk  
cloth. From this we infer that there  
was a paper trust in those days, per-  
haps on the same order as the one we  
have in these.

## Alligators Not So Dangerous.

From the Columbia (N. C.) State.  
"I did not have the fear of the alliga-  
tors that some people seem to have," said  
President Roosevelt, referring to his bath-  
ing in the Louisiana ponds. At the risk  
of being denounced as a nature-faker  
we venture to put forward the assertion  
that there is no record in the history  
of all time a single instance of a man  
being bitten by an alligator in the waters  
of the Southern States. The Southern al-  
ligator is not the vicious brute that many  
persons, uninformed of the habits of the  
"gator, imagine him to be. In lower South  
Carolina it is not an uncommon sight to  
see small boys plunge into the river at  
a spot where the moment before they  
saw the head of an alligator was to be seen  
pushing its way through the still waters.  
Mr. Roosevelt's calm indifference toward the  
sauroians was no greater than that  
displayed by a domestic pet "nigger"  
boy on dozens of occasions.

## How It Started.

From the Wall Street Journal.  
Great disasters sometimes start from  
most insignificant happenings, although  
the fundamental causes back of these  
happenings may be far-reaching. For  
instance, the Chicago fire was started by  
a cow kicking over a lighted lamp. It  
may not be out of the way to say that  
the conflagration in Wall Street last week  
was started by a bovine operator at-  
tempting to get up an impossible corner  
in a copper stock.

## Both Candidates Indorsed.

From the Boston Herald.  
Gov. Gould "points with pride" to  
President Roosevelt's indorsement of him.  
Mr. Whitney, on the other hand, can  
boast of original membership in the An-  
nals Club. That is reckoned something  
of a decoration nowadays.

## Common Sense at Last.

From the New York Sun.  
Army officers whose duties do not take  
them away from their desks are not to  
be retired even if they cannot stand the  
strain of severe horseback rides. An un-  
expected concession to common sense.

## Evening Up.

From the Boston Transcript.  
Mosquitoes, according to Dr. Ayers, kill  
250,000 people every year. Let him remem-  
ber what the disgruntled trooper said af-  
ter a battle: "Anyhow, I killed as many  
of them as they did of me!"

## Looks Both Ways.

From the Springfield Republican.  
It is hard to say whether the decision  
to permit no newspaper correspondents  
aboard the fleet on the Pacific cruise is a  
peace or a war measure. The question  
can be argued either way.

## A Pretty Big "If."

From the Nashville American.  
No President has ever had more win-  
ning ways with the populace than Roose-  
velt. If he were a Democrat the South  
would quickly turn a cold shoulder to  
Bryan.

## A SUNDAY TALK.

And Jacob vowed a vow, saying, If God will be  
with me, and will keep me in this way that I go,  
and will give me bread to eat, and raiment to  
put on.

So that I come again to my father's house in  
peace, shall the Lord be my God.—Genesis  
xxviii, 20, 21.

Jacob, the second son of Isaac, was  
one man who was always making bargains,  
and good ones, for himself. Not  
to say it irreverently, he was practically  
the first confidence man of whom we have  
any record, and he began early by cheat-  
ing his brother Esau and his father. The  
word recorded above was made after the  
night that Jacob spent at Haran, where,  
nights having overtaken him in his  
journey toward Padan-aram, he lay  
down, and with stones for his pillow,  
slept on the open ground. Then came the  
vision to him, in which he was told of  
the great future that was before him,  
and when he awoke, afraid, he made the  
vow. It was the old instinct in him to  
make a bargain, this time with the Lord.

The lesson that one derives from this  
passage in Jacob's life is that this sort  
of bargaining with the Lord has not  
ceased to-day. It is, indeed, one of the  
most marked tendencies of these times,  
when, with the growth of commercial-  
ism so that it invades our art, our litera-  
ture, and our religion, the difficulty of  
squaring our practice with our re-  
ligious principles becomes, daily, greater.

To bargain thus is pre-eminently the  
mark of a weak man; of a man of so cau-  
tious a soul that he cares much more for  
the present good than for the promise of  
felicity to come. It is not so that we  
can serve God truly; it is in no such  
timorous fashion that we can work out  
our own salvation. "Be good and you  
will be happy," says the axiom; but like  
so many axiomatic maxims, it is not  
always true. In the material world we  
may, indeed, bargain; it is very necessary  
we should, if we are to hold our places  
as "men in a world of men," and on our  
skill in bargaining depends our chances  
for success.

But in spiritual affairs this is not true.  
The very essence of religion, uplifting  
being is that we should throw ourselves  
into the thick of the battle whole-heart-  
edly, bravely, and without any looking  
to ultimate prize. There is no such thing  
as giving to God service and at the same  
time getting so much return; it is not possible  
for such and such a good action to  
bring such and such a reward. The  
indeed, looking at the matter frankly and  
disregarding to the fact that even  
the life itself we hold on to is but a  
precarious tenure, we should be glad  
simply to be alive and have the oppor-  
tunity hourly of doing good, not ill.

We cannot bargain with our own  
hearts, such maxims, any money we  
earn, with God. He does not bargain  
with us. Into this world of joy and  
pain, of suffering and happiness, we come,  
and within us He has implanted the  
seed of good. His final commandment  
to us is, "To love him with all your  
heart, and as if we follow this we shall  
find our reward not ultimately, but in-  
stantly; each act of kindness bringing to  
us that rare, clean, joyous happiness of  
soul which is the greatest reward that  
man may hope to be blessed with."

It is not for us to look forward toward  
the ends of life as if we were mere huck-  
sters. Not for us to say: "If the Lord  
does what he will, I accept the deal,"  
"Lord." The very essence of right living  
is to trust in the right; to believe that  
in very truth "virtue is its own reward."

"Oh, holder of the balance, laughest thou?  
Nay, I will be gentler to my foolishness,  
And will do better yet: I am a sinner, and  
on this pathetic eve  
Still moistened with our tears."

## FOR A COMMERCE COMMISSION.

## Need of United Plan of Dealing with Interstate Problems.

From the Chicago Post.  
The growing desire among thoughtful  
Americans for broad and unified dealing  
with our interstate commerce situation  
was significantly voiced last week by the  
National Civic Federation and was fur-  
ther emphasized in a well-considered ad-  
dress at Washington by Senator New-  
lands, of the inland water ways commis-  
sion.

It is plain that the urgent recommen-  
dation both of the members of the Fed-  
eration and Senator Newlands express the  
wish of dispassionate and right-minded  
Americans for a temperate, thorough, and  
justice-seeking examination of the whole  
problem. This examination, it is or will  
be generally felt, is unlikely to be given  
by Congress, where the exigencies of poli-  
tics and the pressure of parochial in-  
terests or prejudice too frequently cre-  
ate confusion and result in inaction or  
inconsistent action.

A commission is the alternative sug-  
gested, and a commission carefully con-  
stituted in the present state of public  
opinion should find its deliberate conclu-  
sions so powerfully before the public that  
action as to give them practically the force  
of mandates.

## Protecting the Trees.

From the Springfield Republican.  
An evidence of the growing apprecia-  
tion of those things which are the true  
adornment of a city is found in the ob-  
servation that, although the removal of  
misplaced, has been made to the removal  
of important trees from the Mall in Wash-  
ington. As a matter of fact, the proper  
forestation of that splendid tract is one  
of the most important features of the  
Burnham plans for Washington's devel-  
opment, and the general scheme is too  
thoroughly planned to be tampered with  
in the least. The removal of trees, not  
symmetrically placed, is the object of  
giving the best and most of the  
defective vistas. But a protest against the  
removal of any tree, however justified the  
removal may be, on the whole, a healthy  
sign, and it is to be hoped that those  
in charge of the Mall in Washington  
will exercise all caution. There are  
in particular some splendid old oaks that  
ought to be spared if it can be done.

## Getting Ready for Business.

From the Boston News-Leader.  
Mr. Bryan must be organizing his offi-  
cial Presidential staff already. He seems  
to have secured a Loeb in the person of  
his brother-in-law.

## Fair Warning.

From the Chicago News.  
President Roosevelt will not only shoot  
bears, but eats them as well. This should  
be a warning to the octopus.

## I TOLD YOU SO.

I knew that you would lose your bet—  
I told you so!  
Of course it rained, and you got wet!  
I told you so!  
I knew that stocks were going down.  
I said your watch was not a crown.  
You took the wrong step out to down—  
I told you so!

I knew your watch could not keep time—  
I told you so!  
I said that was a worthless dime—  
I told you so!  
I warned you not to touch that meat,  
and that pick was incomplete.  
About that candidate's defeat—  
I told you so!

You wouldn't let that servant girl—  
I told you so!  
I knew your neighbor was a churi—  
I told you so!  
I said that story was a fake.  
I knew that old glass bowl would break.  
I could have saved you each mistake—  
I told you so!  
—Harold Susan, in *Lippincott's*.

## MEN AND THINGS.

## G. B. Cortelyou: Dark Horse.

Certain politicians of national reputa-  
tion are now in Washington are  
confiding to friends the belief that none  
other than George Bruce Cortelyou will  
be the nominee of next year's Republi-  
can convention. They do not look for a  
conventional boom for the Secretary of  
the Treasury prior to the convention.  
They think that no candidate will have  
a sufficiently strong following to insure  
his selection on the early ballots; that  
the delegates will become hopelessly  
deadlocked, and that then Cortelyou's  
name will be presented, and he will be  
nominated without serious opposition.  
The more they study the situation, these  
politicians say, the more certain they  
are of the success of their dark horse.  
They are not permitting the use of their  
names for publication, but they talk very  
confidently to their friends. All of them  
are of the "conservative" persuasion,  
one of their number, indeed, having been  
rather closely identified with the leader  
of the Old Guard, Mark Hanna, during  
the last years of that chief's life.  
They expect the support of all conserva-  
tive Republicans for their man, and they  
also think that his intimate association  
with President Roosevelt, and the signal  
honors paid him by the Executive, will  
insure a strong pro-Roosevelt following  
for him as well. Mr. Cortelyou, they  
point out, has held three different Cab-  
inet portfolios since being promoted  
to the position of private secretary to  
the President, to Burdett's record, has  
been selected by his chief to manage  
the Republican campaign of 1904, or of  
having been the recipient of several such  
evidences of confidence as that recent  
letter complimenting him on his course  
with reference to the New York State  
delegation and other equally im-  
portant points. The Secretary's friends  
change the subject. Speaking generally,  
however, they declare it certain to be  
Cortelyou. They say that they attach no  
importance whatever to the disgruntled  
attitude of some Southerners as a result  
of Representative Burton's recent speak-  
ing down by the Treasury Department, nor  
to the circumstance that Mr. Cortelyou,  
while asserting, on assuming his present  
office, that he would change the policy  
of running the tariff on small streets on  
the slightest pretext, has found it ex-  
pedient to do more for the street during  
a few months than most of his predeces-  
sors throughout the whole of their re-  
spective incumbencies.

## Land in New York.

The real estate valuation for the five  
boroughs of Greater New York is more  
than \$3,700,000,000, and of this, more than  
\$3,500,000,000, or nearly five-eighths, is for  
land value alone. These are the figures  
given out by President Purdy, of the tax  
department, who says that, in order to  
give significance to these huge figures, the  
assessed value of land alone, exclusive  
of improvements, in the city of New  
York, is greater than the assessed valua-  
tion of all real estate, improvements in-  
cluded, for the land for the entire State  
of Pennsylvania, and the real estate in  
the State of Missouri. These statements give  
some tangible idea of the land values in  
New York, though it must be considered  
in the comparison that the actual value  
and the assessed value are not the same,  
and the value in the city of New York  
States and cities than in others. There is  
a total of \$1,156,346,362 in real estate  
values in New York exempt from taxation,  
of which about \$384,000,000 belongs to the  
religious and charitable organizations,  
and nearly \$35,000,000 to the municipality  
itself.

## How Green Won Success.

There died in Sydney, New South Wales,  
a few days ago, a man, still under forty  
years of age, who had a reputation for  
what poor boys of limited education may  
make of themselves through pluck and  
perseverance. His name was Nathaniel  
Swift Green, and he was Australian  
manager for the firm of R. G. Dun & Co.  
Both his parents died of yellow fever in  
one of the tropical islands of the Pacific  
thirty years ago, and young Green went  
from his Southern home to St. Louis to  
live with an uncle. Confronted with the  
necessity of making his own way, and the  
consequent impossibility of attending  
school, the lad secured humble employ-  
ment with the St. Louis office of Dun &  
Co., and through sheer persistence and a  
determination to acquaint himself with  
the details of the business, attracted the  
attention of his superiors, and was rapidly  
advanced. Ultimately he was made local  
manager for the firm in a Southwestern  
city, and then district manager. Six years  
ago the responsible and lucrative foreign  
post which he held at the time of his death  
was given him. Though the odds were  
tremendously against him, he "made  
good" in Australia, as he had done every-  
where else. Commercial agencies such as  
Dun's and Bradstreet's were practically  
unknown then, and Swift Green recom-  
mended to understand the idea, the Aus-  
tralians did not take kindly to it. Busi-  
ness was had because of the droughts.  
But Green persevered and soon had the  
agency work well under way in all the  
principal cities of Australia and New  
Zealand. Then a big hardware firm in  
Sydney sued Dun & Co., through the  
young manager, for heavy damages, al-  
legedly taken in England, and of Presi-  
dent Roosevelt's anti-trust campaign. It depicts  
the President applying what is called the  
"soap and water cure" to an American  
eagle. The poor bird is being held down  
in a shallow wash tub, while Mr. Roose-  
velt, in shirt-sleeves and rubber boots, is  
vigorously applying a scrubbing brush to  
its ruffled feathers.

## Not Yet Paid For.

Towne—There goes Rashley. He must  
be in debt again.  
Brownie—I wouldn't say that. Why, he  
looks quite prosperous. That's a nice  
new suit he has on. He must have been